

Political Notices



To Republican Delegates:
I hereby respectfully solicit the individual votes of delegates to the District and County Convention of the Republican party for myself as candidate for Supervisor, hailing from the first precinct, where I have been elected as a delegate. I am running on my record as a member of the first Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, which I have had abundant assurance was a record that gave thorough satisfaction to all sections of the constituency.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL LOGAN.
Honolulu, September 13, 1912. 61

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5341-5t EBEN P. LOW.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5341-5t J. B. ENOS.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Representative, Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5341-5t NORMAN WATKINS.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5341-5t EMIL A. BERNDT.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Senator for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t J. C. COHEN.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t CHAS. G. BARTLETT.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Representative from the Fifth District, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t EDWIN K. FERNANDEZ.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Representative, Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t CLARENCE H. COOKE.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t CARLOS A. LONG.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5340-6t M. C. AMANA.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5343-3t WM. SPENCER BOWEN.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of Honolulu, subject to the action of the Republican District and County Convention.

5338-7t J. C. QUINN.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Representative from the Fourth District, Territory of Hawaii, subject to the action of the regular Republican convention.

JOHN KAMANOU, U.
5341-6t



WE are equipped to produce portraits that are right, and our long experience is back of every picture we make.

The child—the parent—the grandparent—all are assured of a good likeness and artistic finish when we do the work.

Come in at any time, or if more desirable make an appointment.

R. W. Perkins
PHOTOGRAPHER
1015, STREET, HAWAII

Political Notices



G. F. Affonso, representative 1909 and 1911 up for renomination.

The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate from the Fourth District for election to the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii at the coming general election, subject to the action of the Republican County and District Convention.

G. F. AFFONSO.

PRACTICE HIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Yesterday's field day was one of the most successful ever held in the department. L company again demonstrated its athletic superiority, getting first place with a total of 43 points. One of the most interesting events was the wall scaling contest, which was won by K company in the last time of 47 seconds. In this event L took second.

The day ended with a double header ball game between the companies. Following were the scores of the field day:

	I	K	L	M
Shooting contest
Scaling wall
Potato race
Co. relay race
Co. tug of war
Butts manual
Retiring sharpshooters
Baseball
Totals

STRIKE OF WATER AT OCEAN VIEW

A theory of hydrographers would appear to have become discredited by a wet fact—that is, the theory that Kaimuki is dry underneath and will not yield water to the well-borer's drill. Kaimuki is as rich in subterranean water as its surface is in candidates for office, according to a practical test just made at Ocean View over the ridge. Here a well has been bored to a depth of only thirty feet, where a spring or some like source has been struck. George H. Paris has put in a Paris garden turbine pump, which is developing 10,000 gallons an hour of pure water. Although the water has not yet been analyzed, it is absolutely free from and brackish quality to the taste. It is not considered to be artesian water proper, but water finding its way down to the artesian reservoirs.

Loe Joe is developing forty acres of land at Ocean View for truck farming. With his lucky strike of water he will have some of the essential element to sell to his neighbors if they want it.

Dr. W. J. McGee, a noted anthropologist, has just died in Washington.

FISHER HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

had been used and about 1100 acres so withdrawn.

Kihel and Hana lands were discussed, referring especially to the opening of tracts for homesteading purposes. Wanted Small Homesteads.

On the latter lands Tucker said the applicants first wanted large homesteads, but later decided they wanted only small ones, of ten to twelve acres each. There was no dissent to this suggestion.

Applications for homesteads are now awaiting the completion of the surveys of the tracts.

Discussing the Kanumau remnants, the leases of which expired in 1906, he stated that some of these have been taken already, and the others are open, to be taken at any time. Nine remain, three having been taken.

The Kikipoolau Settlement Association was discussed. The lands they desired were taken up by homesteaders in August, 1910, the day they were opened for that purpose.

Referring to his records, the land commission told of several tracts that have been taken from the plantations and opened when requests for such procedure came from home-seekers who wanted the land. Discussing the opening of strips along public highways, he stated that the policy of the administration has been to reserve a strip fronting the thoroughfare for residence sites.

As to Patent Complaints.

Asked concerning complaints from persons taking land at Kaula, on the other side of Oahu, to the effect that they can not get their patents, Tucker said the patents are ready to issue and have been for some time, but are held up until he can get over there to examine the holdings and ascertain personally if they have lived up to the law, complying with the homesteading requirements. He said they will not be dispossessed, however, until he can examine their holdings.

The Kohala, Hawaii, tracts, which are to be opened for homesteading, have not been opened this year because the cane crops are not yet ready for harvesting and will not be ready until next year. On cross-examination by Attorney Ashford, he said the crop was planted in February, 1911, and requires about twenty months to mature. Tucker took office in March, 1911. He had not paid any attention to the tract until May or June of this year, though application for its opening for homesteading was made before he took office.

He explained that Governor Frear had established a rule that cane lands should not be opened except by the special homestead agreement plan, and that was the reason the application of the Aloha Aina Settlement Association had been rejected—it had wanted the right-of-purchase lease plan used. That, he asserted, explained why some other settlement associations' applications were accepted, and that was why the apparent partially had been shown.

Wants Bona Fide Settlers. He said if he had his way he would grant homesteads only to those whom he was convinced would make bona fide, successful farmers. Clerks, mechanics, and other classes he mentioned as some who would be denied because they would not make a success as homesteaders.

In reply to Ashford's query, he admitted the land department has rangers, who ride over the country, visiting homesteads frequently to find how the settlers are living up to their agreement.

Ashford asked if these rangers ever notified the homesteaders themselves of their laxity and gave them warning. Tucker said he did not think they did, prior to his administration, but had been doing that recently.

His reason for favoring the special homestead agreement as against the right-of-purchase lease for cane lands was that the homesteader would not live up to the latter, while he is more likely to fulfill the terms of the former. He considered it good policy for the administration to exercise this discretion against the right-of-purchase lease.

Under questioning by the Secretary he said the special agreement is much clearer and the duties of the homesteader better and more fully understood.

An argument ensued between Ashford and the Secretary regarding the discretion allowed the Governor in applying the various homesteading laws. The percentage of lands to be cultivated, under the various forms of homesteading, was brought up, and Tucker was asked to explain the percentages required by the different forms. He read from the agreements that are used under the special homestead agreement plan and the right-of-purchase lease.

The Secretary said the special agreement evidently is much the clearer of the two. He asked the Governor if it wouldn't be possible to insert in them a definite printed percentage of "arable" land, that the holder must cultivate. The Governor replied he thought that would be advisable, and said he believed it had formerly been used.

Geo. Dowson, Chas. E. Stone and six Japanese took lots averaging about 12 1/2 acres each in Wood Valley, on cane land under the special homestead agreement, and Tucker said Dowson informed him most of these tracks were scarcely worth taking because they were not very rich in soil. Each homesteader was permitted to take two lots, or about twenty-five acres.

Tucker said when he took office he began investigating the Hana lands, and that while the lease is drawing only about \$100 for the government, the land lease should be worth about \$6 an acre for the 400 acres, or \$2,400. These are to be opened up for settlement later.

Ashford then questioned him on the

history of the Thompson Settlement Association and the lands it took, formerly held by the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation. The corporation now does not hold any of this tract, he asserted. He understood that for several years it had held the land on a verbal contract, and was told by the plantation manager the contract had been made with Land Commissioner Pratt, under the administration of Governor Carter.

Ashford and Tucker engaged in an amusing dialogue concerning the latter's opinion of Mr. Gregg as a desirable homestead applicant. Tucker thought Gregg would not prove satisfactory, because he believed he would prove "erratic," and if he—Tucker—were to exercise discretion he would debar the man from homesteading. At the height of the colloquy it was found that the Mr. Gregg under discussion was in the room. Tucker blamed Ashford for calling Gregg "erratic," and the attorney called on the man to stand up, which he did, and joined in the general laugh.

Governor Frear, a few minutes later, discussing highways, said it was peculiar that in the face of all the talk about homesteading it has been most difficult to get appropriations from the Legislature for roads to make homesteading possible. He explained that the money comes in from the homesteaders very slowly and is turned over to road building as rapidly as it accumulates in adequate quantities. But the money does not go far because of the high cost of road construction. The money from homesteads in each county is applied on the roads of that particular county.

Frear has twice caused the law to be amended increasing the percentage of these receipts to be used on the highways. At present, however, the entire receipts go to that work.

He admitted, in reply to Fisher's question, that if any relief or assistance is to be obtained other than from the sale or leasing of public lands for highways for homesteaders, it must come from the county governments.

Ashford questioned Tucker further concerning the homestead lands held on the other side of Oahu. He asked Tucker if the only reason they have not been examined and given titles where warranted was lack of time. Tucker said it was. Ashford asked if Tucker's contemplated visit to the Coast would delay that investigation still further. Tucker replied in the negative, and the Secretary took up this phase of the subject, asking for further explanation. Tucker said delay in examining the lands because there had been some squabbling among the holders, and that it was commonly considered most of them were not in condition to undergo an examination. The delay, he said, was to give them opportunity to comply with the regulations, so they will not lose their lands.

Ashford queried him concerning the 37 lots at Wood Valley, 10 of which have been applied for, the entire tract still being held up until all are called for, however. These applications also were made to Tucker's predecessor, Mr. Campbell, and Tucker did not know whether they were answered.

Ashford made the most startling statement in the day's hearing thus far, when he said word has been brought him that the reason the Government had declined to open up the residence lots at Hakala was that stores might be opened up on them in opposition to the stores of the plantation.

Tucker exclaimed: "That's ridiculous!" "It is indeed ridiculous," remarked Secretary Fisher, "unless it is true. That is a very serious charge," and he requested Ashford to take steps to trace down the story and bring in definite information showing either its truth or falsity.

"I will do that," said Ashford. "We don't want to reflect anything like scandal on the administration—and this certainly approaches scandal."

The Governor explained that the residence sites had been surveyed and held in reservation, awaiting applications from the homesteaders. Evidently, as this was not advertised or made a matter of public knowledge, the homesteaders thought they were not opened for them, and did not apply.

"In other words," interjected the Secretary, "the administration and the people were passing each other by the great highway."

The Governor admitted there was nothing to prevent one person from taking all these residence tracts, which are about 75x400 feet in size, by the medium of dummy homesteaders, and in a year's time acquiring title to the entire tract, except that none seemed to want the land badly enough to try the scheme. The law does not prevent it.

Ashford said he thought the lawyer, doctor, clerk, mechanic or other city man should have the privilege of taking up a small homestead tract outside the city, on which he could live, while working in town for his living. The Secretary said he did not think, however, that a clerk could be a good farmer and a good clerk at one and the same time.

Ashford described the difficulties of a group of homesteaders at Hilo, and told of objections made to them by Mr. Campbell, land commissioner at that time.

The Secretary instructed him to look up these cases more definitely, and ascertain whether the objection made by the administration to the Thompson Settlement Association was based on the fact that the members were clerks and city men.

CARELESSNESS.

Mrs. Jinks—Binger says his baby is the smartest in the United States. Jinks—Why doesn't he claim the European rights, too?

Government wireless operators along the Pacific Coast have been annoyed recently by an amateur who has been singing "Oh, you beautiful doll," and upsetting numerous important messages.

BACK VIEWS OF CLOTHES

Are fully as important as the appearance from the front.

Half the crowd always sees you from the rear. The "Benjamin" clothes man is always in front, so that a well-fitting back is important. The latest creations from the foremost designers in the world.

Be a Good Dresser

THE CLARION



Benjamin Clothes

COM. IS FRAMED

(Continued from Page 1)

general voice in that the amendment was proposed in order that every one should be enabled to vote, and accordingly it was so ordered.

The vote on the clause as amended resulted in its approval by a vote of six to two. John Wise appeared just after the vote was taken and was informed of the result. He then offered a compromise which he had prepared permitting each delegation to vote for its candidate and the result to be announced by the chairman of the delegation. Andrews and Cohen declared that such a plan was more secret than the secret ballot. "Let's vote on it, anyway," said Wise, after haranguing the Hawaiian members of the committee in their native tongue without any response.

"We have voted on it," said Cohen. "Not on this," said Wise, and then added, "The majority is against us, anyway; let it go." It was finally decided by the minority to incorporate the compromise offered in the minority report, and the committee adjourned.

Political Rumors Rife. The Opera House was well filled with the delegates to today's convention this morning, and there was politics by the bushel. One of the first pieces of news that went the rounds was that Jack Lucas had withdrawn from the race for supervisor. Mr. Lucas had been assured of much strong support and his withdrawal was a complete surprise. When asked as to his reasons, he explained to the Star-Bulletin that he had decided not to run for personal reasons, having nothing to do with political maneuvering, and that he feels he can not do justice to his private interests and public office as well, this fact having been brought home to him very lately. "I was not afraid of the outcome of the convention at all," he said.

With Lucas off the ticket, the report immediately was circulated that W. H. Hoogs, who withdrew yesterday, would again become a candidate, and close on this was the report that E. H. Paris had decided to become a candidate.

The supervisory situation has been changing with lightning rapidity. As this issue of the Star-Bulletin is going to press, the Kaimuki delegates are trying to effect a working agreement with the delegates of the eighth of the fifth precinct. The Kaimuki delegation is "playing a sort of lone hand in the convention, having decided not to work with the general Republican steering committee, and is out vigorously for a supervisor from Kaimuki. What will be the outcome of the joint caucus with the eighth precinct, Andrews' precinct, is still to be seen.

The framing of the rules committee was apparent from the first. Oscar Cox, the temporary chairman, had had his rules committee already selected for him, and the story that this committee was written out in Andrews' handwriting was rumored about among the delegates. The rules committee was overwhelmingly in favor of an open ballot and didn't take long to say so, although the expected minority report was forthcoming.

The majority situation changed little overnight, with the exception that Col. Sam Parker has kept developing strength. Aside from this, and the shifting supervisory situation, there is little change from the pre-convention line-up.

Some Delegations Shaky.

The fight over the secret ballot is absorbing more interest than anything else in the convention. Some of the delegations instructed for an open ballot, or which have decided in caucus for an open ballot, were reported wavering. In fact, there was a move in the delegation from the Second precinct of the Fourth district to reconsider the action taken some time ago,

when it was decided that the chairman of the delegation should openly announce the vote of the delegation. This move was frustrated yesterday, being voted down, but it indicates that some of the members are wavering. The Eighth of the Fourth was also said to be somewhat shaky. At first the report was that the delegation of fifteen, with the exception of Lorin Andrews, would be strong for an open ballot, but at noon it developed that some of the others are on the fence and may swing to Andrews' side.

Col. Sam Parker, chairman of the county committee, called the convention to order in one of the shortest speeches on record for a Hawaiian convention.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I call the convention to order, and having done so my duty ends."

He called for the temporary roll call. There was some opposition to this but the Colonel waved it aside by saying, "I'm the boss here just now. We will have the temporary roll call."

Secretary John Wise then proceeded to call it.

Following the roll call Col. Parker called for the selection of a temporary chairman as the first order of business. Sol. Mahelona, in a short speech in Hawaiian, nominated Oscar P. Cox for this position. This was made unanimous and Frank Pahl of the Fifth and James A. Kennedy of the Fourth were named to escort him to the chair.

Cox in accepting said that never before had he been called upon to solve such a difficult problem as the one presented. He said the best men must be secured regardless; that the candidates should weigh their fitness themselves and act accordingly. He had known of candidates nominated who took the pledge to support the platform but before the ballot boxes closed in November betrayed their fellow candidates.

Lorin Andrews nominated John Marcellino as temporary secretary and the selection was made unanimous.

Lorin Andrews moved that the chairman appoint committees on rules, credentials and platform, and the motion was carried.

The following were named as committee on credentials: Walter R. Coombs, J. G. Duarte, William Rathburn, L. Ka-ne, A. M. Brown, V. Fernandez, B. H. Clark, D. Ka-o, C. L. Crabbe chairman.

Rules—John Wise, L. A. Andrews, W. Henry, N. Fernandez, J. C. Cohen, E. M. Scoville, J. Dias, S. K. Mahoe, J. K. Nakookoo.

Platform—A. F. Judd, S. C. Dwight, W. R. Farrington, W. W. Goodale, E. Townsend, F. F. Fernandez, George Renton, William Lucas, Ed Towse.

Lorin Andrews moved an adjournment until 7:30 this evening. His motion was not seconded.

Geo. W. Smith moved adjournment be taken to 2:30 this afternoon and this was adopted with cheers. The convention then took the recess.

CONVENTION NOTES

Col. Sam Parker, who as county committee chairman called the convention to order, made what is said to be the shortest speech ever delivered at a convention in Hawaii. He said: "Gentlemen, it is my duty as chairman of the county committee to take the necessary steps to see that the convention is organized. When that is done, my duty ceases."

Wise was a sort of informal coach for Col. Parker. Every time the colonel paused, Wise told him the next order of business.

Col. Parker squelched A. S. Kaleio, delegate from the fifth district who demanded that the temporary chairman be named before the temporary roll-call was read. "I'm the boss here," said the colonel, waving his hand blandly, "and we want to go through. Call the roll, Mr. Secretary," and John Wise called the temporary roll.

The credentials committee met on the stage of the convention hall. The platform committee went to A. F. Judd's office to work, while the rules committee went into session in Lorin Andrews' office.

Just before the convention opened a little scene was created outside the convention hall when W. H. Hoogs, whose candidacy is opposed by the paper, made a verbal attack on W. R. Farrington, general business manager of the Star-Bulletin. Hostilities were averted by friends who rushed in and interfered and the incident passed off as one of the little events created by the excitement of politics and due to the fact that Hoogs entirely lost his temper.

PLATFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

Promotion Committee. We favor additional support for the Hawaii Promotion Committee in endorsement of its successful work and as the means of attracting a continued and larger flow of visitors and settlers to our favored land.

Civil Service. We favor placing the employees of the police and fire departments under civil service rule.

Tenure of Office. We propose that amendments to existing law be made whereby supervisors serve in "classes" and that elections of the mayor and supervisors of this municipality be held bi-annually in the years between elections for the other municipal officers and the delegate to Congress and members of the legislature, treasurers and auditors. By the People.

We favor the continuous and genuine participation in municipal affairs by all the people and furtherance thereof suggest the addition of one capable citizen of the City and County of Honolulu to each standing committee of the Board of Supervisors, such citizen to have a vote in committee and the right to sign or withhold his signature from all reports or to make minority reports.

Citizens to Use School Houses. We believe that the fullest freedom should be given communities in the use of public school buildings, during the hours such structures are not in use for strictly educational purposes.

Apportionment. We demand an apportionment of Representatives and Senators on the basis of the last census according to the provision of the Organic Act, thereby giving this municipality its proper representation which it does not now have.

Pledge and Call. We favor publicity in the affairs of the municipality, efficiency in its government and economy in its administration to the end that the revenues may, in their expenditure, bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

Finally, we pledge the application of the very best business methods to the administration of municipal affairs; to a steady advance along safe lines in the upbuilding of a model and modern city worthy the best expectations and the great opportunities in view to those willing to cooperate for a greater Honolulu, inviting all citizens of whatever political belief to join in the work set forth above.

One of the most remarkable towing cruises on record goes to the credit of a tug of the Canal Zone, which recently took three barges around the Horn on the way from Colon to Panama. The tug Reliance, with three barges in tow, left the Atlantic entrance to the canal Feb. 11, and 13 days were occupied by the voyage of 10,500 miles. Panama being reached in June 17. The number of steaming days was eighty-six.